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## SHUKHRAT'S IN THE NOVEL "GOLDEN STAINLESS" SKILL IN USING PROVERBS AND MAIN PHRASES

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the Masters of the skill of using proverbs and sayings in the novel “golden stainless” of the 20th century writer Shukhrat. The article is based on the fact that the writer studied in depth the samples of the work of the people's mouth when creating the novel. In particular, the fact that the writer was able to use proverbs and main phrases appropriately in the novel is given by analysis and interpretation through excerpts from the work. Shukhrat is proved that the good knowledge of folklore fully ensured the life output of the novel “golden stainless”.

### KEYWORDS

Folklore, proverb, main phrase, experience, heritage, value, skill.

### INTRODUCTION

The people are a great power that creates history and culture, material and spiritual wealth. Each nation accumulates a huge amount of life experience over the

centuries, leaving this experience inherited by different means to future generations. Proverbs and sayings are such an invaluable heritage. Such priceless

and unique masterpieces of thought have been preserved and polished by our people for centuries, surviving the events of different times. There is no nation in the world that has not created masterpieces of wisdom, nor has it kept them in the language and language for centuries. "People's poetry will mature only in enthusiastic, timid, vibrant living, pure, boeticid and Noble peoples" [1; 295], " says N.G.Chernyshevsky. The role and importance of proverbs in his life was attributed to the Great Russian writer L.N.Tolstoy also gave a very high assessment:"in each proverb the figure of the people who created this proverb is visible " [2;3].

## **METHODS**

Indeed, in Proverbs, we see and feel the path traveled by our ancestors, their forgiven marriage, their joy and the suffering they suffered, thoughtful meaningful pand-admonitions, traditions, traditions of our ancestors who lived in ancient times, the Middle Ages and beyond. In Boisi folk Proverbs, The encyclopedic knowledge and observations of the people are expressed. Every proverb that the people have spoken for centuries is a mature work of art. In each line of masterpieces of this rich creation, a thousand and one wisdom is embodied.

It is known that the use of Proverbs, instructive sentences in a work of art increases the power of expression and realistic power of the work, ensuring an

figurative statement of thought. Also, folk Proverbs decorate the speech of people with their compactness, full rhyme, vitality and enrich human thinking, clever with their treasure of wisdom. Therefore, it must be said that our creators at all times made good use of folk proverbs and sayings in their works. We will dwell below on the skill of using proverbs in the novel "golden stainless" of writer Fame and the portable meanings expressed in the articles in this work. At the same time, first of all, we should dwell on the opinions of literary scholars about the genre of Proverbs.

"A proverb is a genre of folk oral creativity; a short and concise, figurative, grammatical and logical ending, a wise phrase, a deeply meaningful phrase. Having a certain rhythmic form" [3;543], the proverb expresses folk wisdom, born on the ground of life experiences. In literary criticism, the following signs of the genre of Proverbs are used: "one of the folklore genres with a short, deep meaning, a stable form widely used in speech, which arose on the basis of centuries-old experiences of the people. By its nature, the proverb is used in speech as portable or in its own sense, that is, some proverbs are used only in a portable sense ("The Crow does not sink The Crow's eye", "the dry spoon tears the mouth"), sometimes in its own sense ("if the mother survives, the color-your face will not be straw")" [4; 253– 254].

At this point, the folklorist scientist M.It is permissible to cite the definition of preferably given to the proverb:

“proverbs in terms of their structure will be short, concise, thorough, logical and thoughtfully completed and concisely worked. Proverbs express the conclusion of valuable thoughts resulting from life experiences. Proverbs often have a poetic form. They differ from other types of folk oral creativity in their compactness, toughness and thorough work” [5;6]. From the definition given to the proverb by the above scholars, proverbs have a deep and perfect meaning, in which the wisdom of the People, national traditions, long centuries of life experience are embodied. Indeed, A.S. It is not for nothing that Pushkin wrote “how meaningful each of our proverbs! You say gold, gold! Creating them is not an easy sentence, no!” [6;455] – he says. So, without hesitation, we can say that fame, as Pushkin admits in the novel “golden stainless”, was able to reasonably use proverbs, the meaning of which is equal to gold, which, by the way, is also “not an easy statement.” Again, it should be noted separately that the “golden stainless” of Shukhrat is the first novel in Uzbek literature about the years of repression, a work built on the basis of sharp conflicts, sharp conflicts.

In fact, the novel received its real assessment in literary criticism due to the injustices of the era of personality worship, the imprisonment of innocent people as black and unreasonable punishments, that is, the depiction of the hardships and torments of the life of an honest Uzbek intellectual of the despotic system. In the Sixties, when “golden stainless” was written,” says

Pirimkul Kadyrov, “the so – called “censorship” prohibitions and prints were still very strong. Shukhrat’s brother was the first in Uzbek literature to create a great novel that exposes riotous tyrants who led through these prohibitions and pressures, unjustly imprisoned an honest intellectual and imposed false accusations on him that do not stand on a shovel” [7; 43-71].

Well, at this point, let's dwell on the recognition that the writer himself wrote about the creation of the novel in 1968 under the heading “two oral words about myself” to the 3 roof of The Shukhrat “selected works”: “I examined the works of writers who entered my ear as much as possible. Of all, household attractiveness in Mopassan, romantic heroism in Jack London, compactness and accuracy in Chekhov, scale and psychological integrity in Lev Tolstoy captivated me. With” war and peace “read” Anna Karenina “two or three times chiqdim...To' the cave, until I read them regularly, read Oybek's novels “Blood Of Honor”, “Navoi”, Abdulla Kahhor's novel and stories “Sarab”, and the funny stories of Ghafur Ghulam, finding a charm and a miracle every time he read, “oh how wonderful”. It seems to me that these sparks of envy and fascination were whispered by my next reading. And when I read the two immortal works of Abdulla Qadiri, he was a little forgotten.)” [8;7-8].

In the 20th century, in the world of literature, on the scientific front, science, when counting writers, first

recorded the name of the “Great brothers” and then entered the urf to mention national writers and scientists. According to tradition, Shukhrat also counts world and Russian writers first, and then the names of Uzbek writers, when counting one by one the writers who gave him an ideological mentor in writing a prose work. It is noteworthy that fame on this date is A. The Almighty gives his name in parentheses in the form of an attachment to the main sentence with the comment that “at this time he was “a little more forgotten”. And we are interested in something else. What, fame did not come to 1968, when with the “passing days “really forgot about the” Scorpion from the altar”? Could it not be that if he were “a little more forgotten”, he would leave him without writing down? After all, he's writing about himself!

True, a person's memory is not a magnetic tape, he can remember, forget. This is a normal process. But Shukhrat has not forgotten either The Almighty or his “two immortal works”. It's just that the writer, who just got out of prison and was just beginning to meet, is looking for a way out of the way for himself, doing his best to name the Almighty, although he wrote in parentheses “I could not remember” [9;46]. In addition to the views of the literary scientist, it can be said that although the writer did not note garchand in his confession, which he wrote in the preface under the title “two oral words about myself”, most of all the writer was also closely acquainted with the samples of

folk oral creativity, we can see that there is inner closeness to the people. Also, the fact that the writer was able to skillfully use folk proverbs and sayings in his novels indicates that the role of folklorisms in his work is great.

It is known that in Uzbek folk Proverbs there is a proverb about family and neighborliness “the neighbor's heel looks Goose, The Bride is a girl [10], and the writer used this proverb to give an image of Mirsalim in the chapter of the novel “both Hearts Beat gurs – gurs”, to show what the faithful did in the new school: “there are no days To me. Yesterday, late in the spring of the weekend, he took the eighth grade to the Museum of history himself...in another class he watched madrasah, who was nurtured by a spit. As the neighbor's Peacock says it looks like a goose, these simple deeds of the faithful put him in the eyes of Mirsalim with a splash? At the same time, he made his anger and slept his jealousy” [8;357]. Apparently, the writer was content with bringing the first stanza of the folk proverb and was in accordance with his goal, the strengthening of ya'nikim reality.

In several places of the novel, The Writer skillfully applied proverbs and purist phrases. In particular, we can see that in the “thief Cat” season he again used the image of Mirsalim in his Paradise speech when he opened: “when Mirsalim went out saying goodbye dark? Heaven closed the door with dice. Said to her husband:

- Fear the one who has opened up, and the one who has laughed. This is not a good person.

- Why, being my fellow?- took to the joke faithful. He would not see a reason to be offended " (P.8; p. 364).

The proverb used by this writer in Proverbs about “prudence and carelessness” is “afraid of one new marriage, one new enrichment”, “fear of the goat seen by the market”, “fear of the mother who praised her child” [11;426] was created under the influence of Proverbs and brought into the work by the writer with the aim of enhancing artistic

Reading the work, we witness that in several places purhikmat phrases and proverbs were used to express various tasks. In particular, remembering the proverb” they read–Gulistan, uneducated–ghuristan”, they promised to turn Tashkent into a gross literate city this year... Previously,” ten wives would say that one pot cannot boil " (8; 408). As can be seen from this passage, the purhikmat phrase and proverbs used by the writer in the novel are significant in the fact that they develop peculiarities in the hero's psyche, are able to reflect comprehensive thoughts in compact lines.

"The faithful is surprised and climbs the engagee. It is not interesting for a poor wife, whose knife is worn on the bone, to say sweetly and fill her sheep with a puck nut....To shame, the city is wide-it can make it ungrateful. But the faithful was not afraid of his humiliation, nevertheless lowered the advice–:

- What do you say, sister?
- I was surprised by you....Do you call to justice?..
- Then-does he not say that you are going to allow?
- Last time silent.
- This answer from the wife again encouraged the faithful. Even so, asked the wife the whole story, advised the wife to tell her own shortcomings as well.
- Kars comes out of two hands, my sister, you too hadeb to recover. Human language is sharp from any wedge! A language that loves and a language that annoys.
- Wow -, when I answer one of the ten words of the circle, it goes into the world-and from the beginning of the word it hits my mouth saying “smoke smells of your speech.” Would you hear from him again, and cover the embers with paper?

The wife cried again, saying that she was hurt by her children, that as soon as her dad entered the door, they would tremble at the dacha.

- Teach from my God, he does not give a child to the beggar, he joins the bully...” (8;415).

As the above passage shows, several folk main phrases and proverbs were used in this small dialogue. "The knife is worn on the bone”, “the sheep is stuffed with nuts”, “the applause comes out of two hands”, “both

the language that makes you love and the language that decorates", "smoke smells of your speech" would wrap the embers in paper!", "the beggar does not give a child, adding to the hooligan...". In opening the essence of the work, the writer was able to bring this pure expression and proverb in his place, ensuring the folk, fluency, popularity of the work, increasing its impressionability, and allowing the reader to easily convey the inner world of artistic images.

"The camel's sock, as if the horse's name was huge, did not know that the faithful horse had reached the "alien" school by walking... I must talk so that six Ham and kebab do not burn either. Surely not everything his wife says is true, and he adds and adds all the time he goes to arz, and even if he does not want to, trouble and anger force him to do so. First you need to know her husband's friend, good approaches the good, misguides the bad path" (8;416). We think that another aspect that shows the skill of the writer is that he was able to use purgatory phrases and proverbs even in the thoughts of the heroes. This circumstance gave the work a folk spirit and tone, and the syncretic state of the possibilities of folklore and written literature served to enhance the artistry of the novel.

"When the school's scientific director did not answer, he relaxed a little, saying," Although this man will also put his guard on everything." Then they were again embodied. The eye I filled with blood like the crown of a fighting cock. Idi.....Er humiliation-worse than the

humiliation of the Earth! If you are right, the shadow curve will not fall, do not justify yourself!" (8;416). The writer was not only well versed in folk purhikmat phrases and proverbs, but also skillfully applied them in his novel, enriching them with a new form and content, while keeping them in essence. It is clear from the excerpts from the novel that we think that the writer created the novel "golden stainless" in full under the influence of folk oral creativity, that fame was able to reveal the inner world of modern images with a style characteristic of oral creativity determines its uniqueness as a creator.

"He says that he stumbles on a flat Earth, pampered. Okay, it was a lesson for him, now he also drinks yogurt with a blow.

The brown goose walking on the lake does not know the value of the desert,

The tuvalah walking in the Desert does not know the value of the hand" (8;495).

From the excerpt from this novel, we can see that the writer managed to describe in a simple way the incredibly large-scale, comprehensive thoughts, beautiful artistic finds.

"- Trouble needs patience, thanks to the accident, John child. It is no pity that you beat yourself into fire and water" (8;499), "reproach the servant does, May God bless you, my soul child. Winter will not be without

summer, these days will also pass, the arrest of alagarga will remain—said Aunt Justice to her daughter—in-law, prolonging tea, - Take, eat two buns of bread with a cup of tea, there will be Medicine. Hadeb to the word on the street does not burn, if a friend speaks with a burn, the enemy speaks with an increase. Left to the idol of any blind beggar, my child is poor! Do not be offended by everyone, there is always a lot from bad to good, from Haram to honest” (8;501). A characteristic feature of the writer is that only one aunt of Justice used several main phrases and proverbs in a small conversation, in which the bride said in an exhortative manner in order to cheer up Heaven and wipe out the grief, gave a philosophical—didactic spirit to the episode that the writer wanted to describe, increased the emotionality of the image.

“I am not in doubt, dear, I am taking a precautionary measure -- smiles are able. – I say that the wedding will spread until the bald is tense, as if waiting for the girl in love to make an offer, and not white falls on my beard. - Does not fall! Does not fall? Was -, I'll wait” (8;398). As can be seen from the proverbs presented in the novel, The writer was well versed in folk oral creativity, therefore, in the work main used phrases and proverbs in his place. This circumstance fully ensured the life output of the work.

## CONCLUSION

So, the poems created under the influence of folk oral creativity by a versatile talent, a creative person loyal to his people and his homeland [12;13;14], epics, stories, short stories and works of art journalism significantly enriched the spiritual heritage of our people. The language of his works is simple, fluent, close to the folk language, more precisely, the artistic image of the people's dreams and dreams. For this reason, the literary heritage of Shukhrat stands among the famous examples of Uzbek literature of the 20th century and directly serves to educate the younger generation in the spirit of goodness.

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